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FAS REPORT

United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
Agricultural
Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WR 44-81

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade.

GRAIN AND FEED

Recent sales of THAILAND corn to SOUTH KOREA mark the first non-U.S. origin corn purchases since 1977 and the first Thai corn sales to that market since 1976. Reports place current Thai sales at about 20,000 tons, with the understanding that South Korea will import approximately 50,000 tons annually.

These recent sales are partially a result of Thailand's increased interest in expanding export markets, given the current record production, but also to some degree an indication of the growing interest by both South Korea and Thailand to expand ASEAN trade.

South Korea began importing significant amounts of corn in 1969, when imports reached about 100,000 tons. By 1979 the South Korean market grew to almost 3 million tons--supplied primarily by the United States. The last South Korean purchase of non-U.S. origin corn was 27,000 tons of Argentine corn in 1977.

Although final 1981 harvest results are still unavailable, the SOVIET UNION's third largest grain-producing republic, Kazakhstan, has fulfilled its plan by selling 15.7 million tons of grain to state procurement centers. Last year, Kazakhstan's grain crop totaled 27.5 million tons, of which 16.4 million were sold to the state.

Other Soviet republics, including Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia, also have fulfilled their plans for grain sales. However, reports on the two largest republics--the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the Ukraine--which normally produce 70 to 80 percent of the country's grain, indicate that procurements are well below plan. Severe drought in many parts of the Soviet grain belt have reduced the crop to an estimated 175 million tons, against the Soviet target of 236 million tons.

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AUSTRALIA's Wheat Board announced a 1.25-million-ton wheat sale to Egypt. This is the same level as 1981 sales but 250,000 tons above the minimum stipulated in Australia's long-term supply agreement with Egypt. The Australian three-year agreement was extended to five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1982--the current 1.25-million-ton sale is applied against the first year of the extended agreement. Since 1970, Egypt has been one of Australia's largest customers. The current sale is valued at A \$175 million.

FINLAND's Farm Board released new production estimates which indicate that the current grain crop fell far short of last year's disappointing season. Total 1981 grain production was almost 1 million tons below the 3.3-million-ton output in 1980. Quality is even a greater problem as current estimates place saleable production at 1.7-million tons below last year's level. The Finns already have imported 200,000 tons of wheat for 1981/82, about half of which is U.S. origin. Rye imports total 50,000, primarily from Canada. In addition, licenses have been issued to purchase 100,000 tons of U.S. feed grains. Additional grain imports will probably be necessary to meet the current shortfall, and may result in a record grain import level this year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA's 1981 grain harvest, now nearing completion, is expected to decline by around 1 million tons from last year's 10.7-million-ton crop and well below the planned output of over 11 million tons. The poor crop leaves an estimated deficit of over 1.5 million tons of grain for the 1981/82 year, only part of which is expected to be made up through imports.

Czechoslovakia's grain imports in recent years have reached as high as 2 million tons. Rather than import the entire amount of its grain deficit during 1981/82, adjustments are expected to be made in livestock herds and more use made of domestically produced fodders. Also much of the grain import requirement is expected to be purchased from other East European countries to limit hard currency expenditures. Nevertheless, the exportable surpluses of grain in other East European countries is limited this year and Czechoslovakia will need to turn elsewhere for at least part of its import needs.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

BRAZIL has reported sales of 50,000 tons of soybean meal to the Soviet Union for December 1981 shipments. Brazil made its first soybean meal shipment ever to the Soviets in January 1981. As of September, exports totaled over 275,000 tons. In July, Brazil and the USSR signed a five-year trade agreement which provides for shipping 400,000 tons of soybean meal annually.

The Soviet Union is becoming a major importer of soybean meal. The Europeans were probably the only Soviet suppliers in 1980, exporting some 380,000 tons of soybean meal to the Soviets. Europe, principally the Netherlands, continues to be the major meal supplier, with 1981 exports through August totaling some 620,000 tons. The United States has made no exports of soybean meal to this market since the trade suspension in January 1980. Soviet meal imports this year are expected to total 1.2 million tons, and to increase again in 1982.

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In SPAIN sunflowerseed production declined nearly 30 percent this season to 350,000 tons, compared with 488,000 tons the preceding year. The reduction is mainly due to reduced yields and acreage abandonment because of drought and above average temperatures in June. Spain's imports of sunflowerseed this season, are expected to be around 130,000 tons, compared with only insignificant quantities in the recent past.

PHILIPPINE coconut oil exports totaled 793,040 tons during the first nine months of calendar 1981, 30 percent ahead of totals a year ago. The United States was the single leading market, accounting for more than one-third of the total. Copra cake and meal exports also have shown a 28-percent increase so far in 1981, compared with the first three quarters of 1980. Copra exports, on the other hand, showed a 42-percent decline, compared with exports a year ago. Almost all copra cake and meal is exported to Europe.

Philippine copra and product trade data for specified periods are as follows in 1,000 tons.

	Jan-Sept <u>1981</u>	Jan-Sept <u>1980</u>	Jan-Dec <u>1980</u>
Copra	58	100	123
Coconut oil	793	608	913
Copra cake & meal	459	358	530

U.S. SOYBEAN cumulative disappearance (inspections for export, plus National Soybean Processors Association crushings) during the first eight weeks of the 1981/82 marketing year (Sept.-Aug.) amounted to 7.2 million tons--10.5 percent above the same period a year ago. The recovery in U.S. soybean disappearance, reflects among other factors, that the U.S. soybean supply is up 13 percent and prices currently are running 22 percent below earlier levels.

Cumulative soybean exports thru Oct. 22, at 2.9 million tons were up 33 percent, while crushings at 4.3 million tons were down 1 percent.

U.S. soybean disappearance for the week ending Oct. 22 totaled 1.4 million tons--42 percent above the same period a year ago and 20 percent above the previous week.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

BRAZIL's Bahia Cocoa Trade Commission recently published final production figures for the 1981 temporao crop (harvest May-Sept), showing production at 173,000 tons (2.89 million, 60 kilogram bags), 21 percent greater than the 1980 outturn of 143,000 tons (2.38 million bags). The new data places the 1980/81 (Oct.-Sept.), Brazilian cocoa bean crop at 357,000 tons, about one-fifth of this year's estimated world cocoa bean production.

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Given favorable growing conditions and taking into account new plantings coming into bearing, the 1982 temporao crop will likely exceed both the 1981 outturn, as well as the record 1979 temporao crop of 188,000 tons (3.13 million bags). However, the current forecast for the 1981/82 Brazilian cocoa bean crop is 345,000 tons, 3 percent below the record 1980/81 harvest, reflecting a reduced main crop because of poor growing conditions.

The INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION (ICO), at the Sept. 7-25 meeting, approved an annual global coffee export quota of 56 million bags for coffee year 1981/82, as well as a 13-million-bag first quarter quota (Oct.--Dec. 1981). However, since the fifteen-day moving average of the composite indicator price on Oct. 22, was above US\$1.15 per pound at US\$1.1699, the coffee export quota for the quarter has been increased by 1 million bags to 14 million bags. The additional quota, increased from the second, third and fourth quarters (Jan.-Sept. 1982), will be distributed pro rata to members having a basic annual quota.

The ICO Executive Board met Oct. 29 to establish individual export quotas for the final three quarters, and to respond to a number of requests by members for waivers or increases in first-quarter quotas.

JAPAN announced Oct. 23 that the global import quotas for fresh oranges during the second half of Japan's fiscal year (Oct. 1981-March 1982) would be 13,000 tons. This brings the total Japanese fiscal year allocation (April 1981-March 1982) to the 72,500 tons provided for under the U.S.-Japan trade agreement.

TOBACCO

EGYPT's cigarette consumption is currently expanding at a rate of 8 to 10 percent a year. Domestic cigarette production, however, is not keeping pace with demand, even with the industry operating twenty-four hours a day. The low government fixed price of 33 Piastres (39 U.S. cents) for a pack of twenty cigarettes is given as the reason for the strong demand. Egyptian cigarette production in 1980 was estimated at 32.5 billion pieces.

Unmanufactured tobacco stocks have been greatly reduced during 1981, because of an increase in consumption while imports remained stable. Egypt is not a producer of leaf tobacco, thus all tobacco is imported. Tobacco currently is being utilized immediately upon importation, so purchases must be of aged tobacco.

Egyptian industry sources expect 1981 import prices for unmanufactured tobacco from Africa and Eastern block countries to increase by 40 and 10 percent, respectively. The current tight world supply for certain types of unmanufactured tobacco, resulting from the short crop in China, is the reason given for the higher prices. U.S. tobacco shipments to Egypt totaled 7,301 tons during fiscal 1981, down 10 percent from 1980. The outlook is for increased movements of U.S. leaf to Egypt in the year ahead.

INDIA has decided to impose a tax on manufacture of bidi cigarettes according to value at rates ranging from 10 paise to 50 paise (1.0 to 5.5 U.S. cents) per 1,000 bidis. The tax is expected to raise Rs. 240 million (US \$27 million) per year, which will be used to support welfare activities for nearly 3 million bidi workers. Bidi, a cigarette consumed by low-income people, is manufactured largely as a cottage or small-scale industry. An estimated 400 billion pieces are produced annually, utilizing some 40 percent of total tobacco consumed.

In POLAND, reports indicate that cigarettes are still in short supply. While the availability is expected to improve by the end of the year, 1981 cigarette production is now estimated about 12 percent below the 1980 output of 93.4 billion pieces--the lowest level since 1974. Consequently, cigarette imports are expected to be around 7 billion pieces, while imports in 1980 and prior years were about 1 billion pieces annually. Also, the government reportedly arranged to purchase cigarette paper, filters and packaging material, which were in very tight supply. This shortage is cited as a major reason for this year's reduction in cigarette production.

In the SOVIET UNION, popular low-priced cigarette brands reportedly have disappeared from the stores in some areas, according to recent newspaper articles. Also, it is rumored that production of these brands may cease completely by the end of this year. Low-priced brands cost about one-fourth as much as higher-quality filter-tips. Per capita cigarette consumption is lower than in other countries with similar levels of economic development, and effective demand continues to be limited by available supplies. Approximately one-third of the country's tobacco requirements are met through imports.

In JAPAN, cigarette sales fell 0.7 percent during Japanese fiscal year 1980 (April-March), the first decline in cigarette sales in more than twenty years. Higher cigarette prices and increased anti-smoking activity are responsible for the decline. The male smoking population declined from 73.1 to 70.2 percent between 1979 and 1980 and the female smoking population dropped from 15.4 to 14.4 percent during the same period.

Sales have recovered slightly since the beginning of fiscal 1981, and a sales increase of 1 to 2 percent is expected.

Leaf imports from the United States during fiscal 1981 are forecast at 48,000 tons or about 65 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco imports. Japan Tobacco and Salt Corporation (JTS), whose imports from the United States fluctuate yearly, increased purchases this year due to satisfactory quality of the crop. Tobacco imports by JTS are expected to become more stable in the future, due to new fiscal constraints.

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COTTON

TURKEY has reduced the export deposit rate for 1981 Aegean-type cotton from 20 TL to 15 TL and for Curkorova-type from 16 TL to 8 TL per kilogram. Exporters had requested removal of the export deposits to make Turkish cotton more competitive in international markets.

The Islamic Development Bank recently loaned BANGLADESH \$15 million to purchase cotton from developing Islamic countries. The interest rate is 6 percent and the term of the loan is one year. Bangladesh has issued four tenders of 10,000 bales each to be financed by the loan.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

U.S. agricultural exports of \$43.8 billion in fiscal year 1981 were up 8 percent from last year and established a new record high for the twelfth straight year. The increase resulted from higher average unit prices for U.S. commodities because volume was down 1 percent from fiscal 1981. The agricultural trade balance has posted a 14 percent increase over fiscal 1980 with a surplus of about \$26.5 billion. The fiscal year 1981 total value, however, was considerably less than the \$48 billion projected a year earlier. Economic factors which were not earlier anticipated affecting worldwide demand, were appreciation of the dollar and general poor economic performance in both the developed and developing countries.

The total volume of U.S. exports for fiscal year 1981 (down less than 1 percent from fiscal 1980) was more than offset by a 9 percent increase in unit values. Wheat and rice tonnage was up 17 and 7 percent, respectively. The volume was down sharply for oilseeds and products, feeds and fodders and cotton.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS
OCTOBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1981

COMMODITIES	CUMULATIVE TO DATE				CURRENT MONTH (SEPTEMBER)			
	UNIT	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	
		10/79-09/80:10/80-09/81:DIF	10/79-09/80:10/80-09/81:DIF	%	1980	1981	DIF	1981 : 1980 : DIF
GRAINS AND FEEDS								
WHEAT & WHEAT FLOUR..	MT	43195,450	7,964,795	+17	3812,579	5333,661	+40	676,946 895,203 +32
WHEAT.....	MT	42246,373	7,706,824	+17	3737,380	5283,824	+41	655,974 879,384 +34
WHEAT FLOUR.....	MT	949,077	257,971	+8	75,199	49,837	-34	20,972 15,219 -27
RICE.....	MT	3172,093	1,538,260	+7	270,125	221,521	-18	114,924 109,991 -4
COARSE GRAINS.....	MT	69113,659	10,417,121	-3	5814,915	4851,511	-17	829,299 639,448 -23
CORN.....	MT	59368,190	8,966,424	-3	5142,268	3800,320	-26	735,778 500,081 -32
GRAIN SORGHUM.....	MT	7701,626	1,148,589	-6	494,026	784,893	+59	68,726 106,117 +54
BARLEY.....	MT	1813,019	269,969	+23	144,963	259,141	+79	20,251 32,252 +59
OATS.....	MT	120,812	17,499	+78	11,511	6,335	-45	1,484 888 -40
RYE.....	MT	110,012	16,327	-15	22,147	822	-96	3,050 110 -96
FEEDS & FEEDERS 1/.....	MT	5813,932	1,011,842	-7	607,659	405,138	-33	103,578 69,218 -33
PULSES.....	MT	861,717	575,595	+77	50,865	64,424	+27	31,684 42,317 +34
BEANS, DRIED.....	MT	660,533	470,795	+87	43,215	46,414	+7	27,903 31,868 +14
PEAS, DRIED.....	MT	121,577	45,091	+42	5,681	7,738	+36	2,207 3,182 +44
LENTILS, ETC., DRI.....	MT	79,607	59,709	+67	1,969	10,272	+422	1,574 7,267 +362
OTHER.....	XXX		332,124					34,288 30,264 -12
TOTAL.....	XXX		18,512,161					1790,718 1786,443
OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS								
TOTAL OILSEEDS.....	MT	21630,942	6,573,804	-18	1299,059	1443,515	+11	364,209 403,152 +11
SOYBEANS.....	MT	19971,543	5,986,159	-16	1126,786	1386,246	+23	313,039 376,784 +20
SUNFLOWER SEED.....	MT	1425,610	440,998	-26	127,110	47,312	-63	35,956 14,448 -60
PEANUTS.....	MT	153,757	272,701	-58	8,438	8,936	+6	7,327 11,261 +54
OTHER OILSEEDS.....	MT	86,935	49,354	-57	36,977	1,157	-97	8,072 807 -90
SOYBEAN MEAL.....	MT	6139,508	1,596,090	-14	498,831	269,691	-46	123,461 64,508 -48
OTHER MEAL.....	MT	450,324	73,459	+6	44,076	31,667	-28	9,510 4,875 -49
TOTAL VEG. OILS.....	MT	1576,702	1,039,183	-13	143,021	109,016	-24	95,761 64,433 -33
SOYBEAN OIL.....	MT	738,738	456,667	-39	82,984	48,481	-42	55,014 24,850 -55
SUNFLOWER OIL.....	MT	301,233	188,871	+249	3,342	26,943	+706	2,157 16,878 +682
COTTONSEED OIL.....	MT	321,910	204,851	-3	40,508	21,113	-48	26,487 13,062 -51
OTHER VEG. OILS.....	MT	214,821	188,794	+20	16,187	12,479	-23	12,103 9,643 -20
OTHER.....	XXX		109,171					8,949 11,265 +26
TOTAL.....	XXX		10,016,565					602,138 548,382 -9
SEEDS								
SEEDS.....	MT	185,541	240,014	+5	9,446	6,772	-28	13,458 12,737 -5
COTTON & LINTERS								
RAW COTTON 2/.....	STB	9122,835	3,016,471	-39	412,386	221,254	-46	150,448 81,941 -46
LINTERS 2/.....	STB	277,119	16,807	-9	18,679	14,612	-22	1,330 889 -14
SILK.....	STB	1,327	178	+46		305		50
TOTAL.....	STB	9401,281	3,033,476	-38	431,065	236,171	-45	151,478 82,879 -45

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS
OCTOBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1981

		CUMULATIVE TO DATE				CURRENT MONTH (SEPTEMBER)			
COMMODITIES	UNIT	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	DIF	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	DIF
		10/79-09/80	10/80-09/81	10/79-09/80	10/80-09/81	1980	1981	1980	1981
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOBACCO UNMFG.									
BURLEY	MT	41,564	33,399	-20	233,281	1,707	1,714	9,443	11,332
FLUE-CURED	MT	186,200	165,549	-11	984,261	9,542	15,826	50,802	105,207
FIRE-SUN CURED	MT	8,001	7,791	-12	32,827	447	361	1,691	1,535
MARYLAND	MT	3,432	3,003	-12	16,791	299	333	1,574	2,033
CIGAR	MT	2,166	1,783	-18	32,332	218	72	2,355	2,074
OTHER LEAF	MT	4,944	4,936	--	24,620	502	776	2,431	5,353
STEMS	MT	35,479	35,870	+1	24,436	2,244	2,248	7,414	2,318
TOTAL	MT	282,687	252,131	-11	1,348,549	14,959	21,330	75,710	129,853
POULTRY PRODUCTS									
MEAT	MT	243,504	318,230	+31	266,492	24,666	18,386	27,367	20,591
BROILER	MT	29,988	23,883	--	42,339	3,145	2,508	3,647	3,833
TURKEY	MT	20,398	22,076	+8	21,914	553	572	734	669
OTHER POULTRY MEAT	MT	62,324	118,957	+89	66,828	5,762	13,680	5,496	12,168
EGGS	DOZ	13,175	29,155	+121	34,536	1,276	3,901	2,962	6,195
EGG PRODUCTS	MT				114,378			8,107	11,265
OTHER	XXX								
TOTAL	XXX				546,487			48,312	54,722
DAIRY PRODUCTS									
NON-FAT DRY MILK	MT	96,484	101,590	+5	42,458	6,623	5,870	2,591	2,519
CHEESE	MT	5,692	5,771	+1	19,323	390	415	1,380	1,454
BUTTER	MT	459	17,234	***	1,078	31	5,149	43	8,279
OTHER	XXX				98,497			15,091	13,264
TOTAL	XXX				161,356			19,106	25,515
LIVESTOCK & PRODS.									
MEAT	MT	344,750	417,462	+21	727,559	25,414	28,750	56,241	59,495
BEEF	MT	58,636	114,023	+94	242,059	5,579	6,339	23,201	24,522
PORK	MT	85,145	100,784	+18	185,027	5,295	5,630	10,838	11,174
VARIETY	MT	200,959	202,655	+1	300,473	14,540	16,781	22,202	23,799
TALLOW	MT	1465,531	1450,314	-1	728,100	116,476	116,316	54,730	54,136
LARD	MT	42,777	65,135	+52	25,402	3,531	3,978	2,082	2,302
LIVE CATTLE	NO	52,979	90,977	+72	51,919	2,979	5,261	2,271	3,124
CATTLE HIDES	XXX				691,885			44,007	45,686
FURSKINS	NO	24943,564	20990,016	-16	372,650	484,710	619,104	6,129	6,101
OTHER	XXX				509,593			50,622	49,549
TOTAL	XXX				3,107,108			216,081	220,393

- 9 -

TRADE AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION DIVISION
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U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: VALUE BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND MAJOR COUNTRY MARKETS
OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER FISCAL YEARS 1979/80, 1980/81

---Millions of dollars---

COMMODITY	U.S. TOTAL		COUNTRY		COUNTRY		COUNTRY		
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	
Feed Grains	9,102	10,402	Japan	2,437	Mexico	874	1,011	USSR	713
Wheat	6,323	7,707	China	1,354	USSR	395	715	Japan	575
Pulses	283	573	Mexico	266	U.K.	28	45	Algeria	39
Rice	1,170	1,537	Korea R.	506	Nigeria	69	192	S. Arabia	95
Soybeans	6,164	5,986	Neth.	1,239	Japan	996	1,181	W.Germany	363
Sunflowerseed	507	441	Neth.	158	Mexico	70	86	Portugal	58
Soybean meal	1,642	1,596	Neth.	373	Italy	188	174	W.Germany	231
Soybean oil	782	457	Pakistan	68	India	275	48	Colombia	51
Cotton, ex. lin.	3,016	2,230	China	481	Korea	474	481	Japan	538
Tobacco	1,349	1,339	Japan	237	W.Germany	206	182	U.K.	73
Poultry meat 1/	331	453	Japan	79	Egypt	37	66	Iraq	21
Beef, Pork 2/	427	543	Japan	306	Canada	45	62	S. Arabia	12
Offals, Edible	300	301	Japan	97	France	82	71	U.K.	35
Tallow, Ined.	700	642	Egypt	96	USSR	30	54	Neth.	40
Live Cattle	52	65	Canada	27	Mexico	12	19	Japan	8
Cattle hides	667	600	Japan	225	Korea R.	86	115	Mexico	66
Dried Fruit 3/	202	202	Japan	39	Canada	19	25	W.Germany	20
Fresh Citrus 4/	372	410	Japan	173	Canada	87	93	Hong Kong	53
Almonds, shelled	459	355	W.Germany	122	Japan	45	39	France	42
Vegetables	464	597	Canada	275	Japan	77	113	Hong Kong	18

1/ Chickens and turkeys, fresh frozen

2/ Excludes offals

4/ Grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, clementines, lemons and limes.

Prunes, grapes (raisins)

Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

:Item	: : Nov. 3, 1981 :	: : Change from : previous week :	: : A year : ago :	
	\$ per <u>m. ton</u>	\$ per <u>bu.</u>	¢ per <u>bu.</u>	\$ per <u>m. ton</u>
Wheat				
Canadian No. 1 CWS-13.5%.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.....	194.50	5.29	+ <u>1</u>	228.00
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%.....	198.00	5.39	0	231.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	185.00	5.03	0	231.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	195.00	5.31	+6	307.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.....	126.00	3.20	-6	173.50
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum <u>2/</u>	139.00	3.53	-13	182.00
Feed Barley <u>3/</u>	144.00	3.14	+4	191.00
Soybeans:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	257.00	6.99	-10	373.00
Argentine 4/.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.)..	229.50	--	+0.50 <u>5/</u>	347.00
EC Import Levies				
Wheat <u>6/</u>	70.80	1.93	-14	83.05
Barley.....	75.20	1.64	-14	53.65
Corn.....	96.60	2.45	-7	91.80
Sorghum.....	84.35	2.14	-1	73.10

1/ Not available.

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

3/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Canadian Feed Barley

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil yellow.

5/ Dollars per metric ton.

6/ Durum has a special levy.

Note: Basis November delivery.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

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